United Nations A/ES-10/261–S/2004/216

General Assembly
Security Council

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17 March 2004

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General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Fifty-ninth year

Identical letters dated 17 March 2004 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

In recent weeks, Israel, the occupying Power, has been intensifying its military campaign against the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem. This has included in particular an escalation of military raids and attacks in the Gaza Strip, which has involved the killing of tens of civilians, including the extrajudicial killing of several Palestinians by the Israeli occupying forces.

Today, the Israeli occupying forces fired at least two missiles into a crowd of people in the Rafah refugee camp, killing four Palestinians and wounding several other people. While the occupying forces claimed the missiles were fired at "suspected militants", among those killed were two unarmed teenage boys, Musbah Abdallah Muwafi, 14 years old, and Ala' Wawl Al-Najili, 15 years old. This deadly assault followed a missile attack late yesterday, 16 March, in Gaza City, during which the occupying forces launched missile fire at a home in the city, resulting in the extrajudicial killing of two Palestinian men, Hosni Nidal Al-Sarafiti and Nasser Yassin, the wounding of at least 14 other people, including a two-year-old girl, and the destruction of the home of the Haroubi family.

In this regard it is imperative to draw attention to the fact that yesterday the Security Cabinet of Prime Minister Sharon's government decided to step up the military campaign in the Gaza Strip ahead of a possible planned withdrawal by the Israeli occupying forces. According to this policy set out yesterday evening by the Israeli government, the occupying forces have been ordered to act without restraint or limitations against the leaders of Palestinian groups in the area, including Hamas, Islamic Jihad and Fatah. Specifically, it was reported that this new offensive by the Israeli occupying forces could include the assassination of Palestinian "leaders" and "militants" with the aim of "making the organizations pay a stiff price" ahead of any withdrawal from the Gaza Strip. In this regard, it has been reported that the Israeli occupying forces have been amassing more troops and tanks on the outskirts of the Gaza Strip to carry out this escalation policy. In addition to carrying out

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extrajudicial killings or assassinations, it has been reported that the occupying forces intend to carry out a series of night-time raids against selected targets throughout the Gaza Strip.

It is becoming starkly clear that it is the intention of Israel, the occupying Power, to cause as much death, destruction and chaos in the Gaza Strip prior to any possible withdrawal of the occupying forces in implementation of Mr. Sharon's illegitimate unilateral "disengagement plan". Further, such actions by Israel ensure the continuation of the cycle of violence on the ground and thus the prevention of any return to dialogue or negotiations between the two sides. The occupying Power's deliberate pursuit of such illegal policies and practices can have no other objectives at this time and must be vehemently condemned by the international community. Moreover, measures must be taken to prevent the further escalation of this Israeli military campaign against the Palestinian civilian population that remains helpless and without any protection from the brute force of the occupying Power. The continuation and intensification of Israel's military campaign against the Palestinian people will clearly lead only to more bloodshed and to more suffering by innocent civilians, which should be avoided at all costs.

This letter is in follow-up to our previous 184 letters to you regarding the ongoing crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, since 28 September 2000. These letters, dated from 29 September 2000 (A/55/432-S/2000/921) to 10 March 2004 (A/ES-10/260-S/2004/187), constitute a basic record of the crimes committed by the Israeli occupying forces against the Palestinian people since September 2000. For all of these war crimes, State terrorism and systematic human rights violations committed against the Palestinian people, Israel, the occupying Power, must be held accountable and the perpetrators must be brought to justice.

Accordingly, in follow-up to the above-mentioned letters, I regret to inform you that, since my last letter to you, at least 14 Palestinians, including children, have been killed by the Israeli occupying forces, raising the total number of martyrs killed since September 2000 to 2,835 Palestinians. (The names of the martyrs that have been identified are contained in the annex to the present letter.)

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nasser **Al-Kidwa**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations

Annex to the identical letters dated 17 March 2004 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Names of martyrs killed by the Israeli occupying forces in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem* (Thursday, 11 March 2004 to Wednesday, 17 March 2004)

Thursday, 11 March 2004

Yussef Mustafa Shahwan

Saturday, 13 March 2004

Said Mahmoud Mresh

Mohammed Sulieman Haboush

Ali Shawkat Ali Fares

Sunday, 14 March 2004

Mohammed Mufid Al-Mubyad

Mahmoud Saidy Elieweh

Ahmed Rafik Hamdan

Monday, 15 March 2004

Musa'd Ayesh Ermilat

Tuesday, 16 March 2004

Hosni Nidal Al-Sarafiti

Nasser Yassin

Wednesday, 17 March 2004

Faraj Said Abu Jazar

Mahmoud Abu Nahl

Musbah Abdallah Muwafi (14 years old)

Ala' Wael Al-Najili (15 years old)

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* The total number of Palestinian martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces since 28 September 2000 is 2,835.

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General Assembly
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General Assembly
Fifty-eighth session
Agenda item 37
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Fifty-ninth year

Letter dated 16 March 2004 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I provide you hereinafter with a summary of Israeli violations and acts of aggression against Lebanon, as follows.

Violations of airspace

Between 2200 hours on 2 February and 0225 hours on 3 February 2004 an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft overflew the occupied Shab`a Farms, heading north, then proceeded towards Jubb Jannin, Anjar and Riyaq, circled between the towns of Riyaq and Tayyibah, returned in the direction of Sidon and circled over Sidon and Damur, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

Between 0305 and 0830 hours on 3 February 2004 an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft flew eastward over the sea off Sidon until it reached Damur, then circled between Damur and Sidon. It then headed for Khaldah, Beirut, Jounieh and Byblos (Jubayl), reaching Batrun, whereupon it proceeded in an easterly direction, then circled between the Ihdin and Bsharre areas and subsequently between Shikka and Tripoli, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

During various intervals between 1135 and 1400 hours on 4 February 2004 two Israeli helicopters overflew the occupied Shab`a Farms.

Between 1145 and 1330 hours on 8 February 2004 Israeli military aircraft overflew areas in the South, Kurah, Batrun, and Bsharre at very high altitude, breaking the sound barrier. They circled over the South and Shikka and were met with fire from ground anti-aircraft batteries belonging to the army and elements of the resistance.

Between 1155 and 1210 hours on the same day, four Israeli military aircraft overflew Lebanon, two over the occupied Shab`a Farms, heading north towards the Hirmil area, and the other two over the sea off Jounieh at a distance of 10 miles from the coast, proceeding east as far as Hirmil, then north, all four thus violating Lebanese airspace.

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At 1157 hours on the same day, two Israeli military aircraft flew east over the sea off Jounieh until they reached the town of Ihdin, then circled over Shikka, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

Between 1225 and 1245 hours an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft overflew the Tibnin and Bint Jubayl areas at very high altitude, subsequently returning between 1345 and 1400 hours and circling over the regions of Tyre and Naqurah, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

Between 1230 and 1325 hours two Israeli military aircraft flew north over the Marj Uyun region and circled over parts of the South, reaching as far as the region of Bayt al-Din, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

Between 1300 and 1330 hours on the same day two Israeli military aircraft overflew the sea off Shikka at a distance of 10 miles from the coast, circled over Shikka, headed south over the coast as far as the Sarafand area, returned in a northerly direction over the coast, proceeded east as far as the Ihdin region and then headed south to Damur and then west thus violating Lebanese airspace.

At 2209 hours on the same day three Israeli military aircraft entered Lebanese airspace, coming in over the sea off Jounieh, circled over the Mount Lebanon range, Jounieh and Byblos and 10 miles out over the sea, then left at 2300 hours over the sea off Jounieh.

Between 2210 and 2300 hours on the same day, two Israeli military aircraft overflew the sea off Jounieh at a distance of 10 miles from the coast, proceeded towards Jounieh and circled over the Mount Lebanon range, Jounieh and Byblos and 10 miles out over the sea, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

Between 2212 and 2300 hours on the same day an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft flew in an easterly direction over the sea off Jounieh, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

Between 1215 and 1245 hours on 9 February 2004, Israeli military aircraft overflew the occupied Shab`a Farms area at medium altitude, then returned and overflew the same area between 1500 and 1510 hours.

Between 1800 and 1820 hours on the same day two Israeli enemy helicopters overflew the occupied Shab`a Farms, then returned between 1820 and 1850 hours, flying off the coast of the Naqurah area, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

Between 1125 and 1140 hours on 10 February 2004, Israeli military aircraft overflew the occupied Shab`a Farms area at very high altitude, then returned and overflew the same area between 1545 and 1700.

Between 1715 and 1730 hours on 26 February 2004 two Israeli helicopters overflew the occupied Shab`a Farms.

Between 1120 and 1405 hours on 29 February 2004 an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft overflew the sea off Tyre at a distance of 12 miles from the coast, heading towards Tyre, and circled over the cities of Sidon and Tyre at an altitude of 28,000 feet, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

Between 1555 and 2150 hours on the same day an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft flew over the sea west of the city of Sidon in the direction of the coast at a

distance of 12 miles, then headed towards Dahr al-Baydar and Zahle and circled between Zahle and Anjar, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

Between 1520 and 1755 hours on 1 March 2004 an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft flew over the sea west of the city of Sidon in the direction of Khaldah, circled over the sea off Khaldah at a distance of two miles from the coast, proceeded towards the areas of Hazimiyah, Khaldah, Na`imah and Ra's Beirut and circled over them, thus violating Lebanese airspace. Between 1815 and 1835 hours, military aircraft belonging to the Israeli enemy overflew the occupied Shab`a Farms at very high altitude.

Between 2015 and 2040 hours on the same day an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft flew north over the sea opposite the Zahrani region at a distance of 11 miles from the coast, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

At 2345 hours on the same day an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft, flying at low altitude, circled over the Republic Palace and the Ministry of Defence, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

At 0850 hours on 1 March 2004, Israeli military aircraft overflew the precinct of the `Alma al-Sha`b control post at medium altitude.

At 0920 hours enemy aircraft flew at medium altitude over the precinct of the Bint Jubayl detachment.

At 1830 hours Israeli military aircraft overflew the precinct of the `Alma al-Sha`b control post at medium altitude and the occupied Shab`a Farms at high altitude.

At 2145 hours on the same day the said aircraft overflew the Bint Jubayl area at medium altitude.

At 0710 hours on 2 March 2004, Israeli enemy military aircraft overflew the precinct of the `Alma al-Sha`b control post at medium altitude.

At 0950 hours Israeli helicopter aircraft flew over the border with occupied Palestine opposite the precinct of the Bint Jubayl detachment.

At 1350 hours on the same day, sounds of explosions, the cause and nature of which are unknown, were heard inside the occupied Shab`a Farms.

At 1805 hours Israeli enemy forces fired a number of flare bombs by means of artillery shells from their positions in the vicinity of Birkat Rishah in the direction of Ra's Naqurah — over the sea.

At 1830 hours on the same day Israeli helicopter aircraft overflew the border with occupied Palestine and also overflew the area of Birkat Rishah and Yarin along the border line.

At 1910 hours on the same day Israeli military aircraft overflew the Bint Jubayl area at medium altitude.

Between 1445 and 2305 hours on 2 March 2004, Israeli military aircraft overflew the occupied Shab`a Farms area at very high altitude.

Between 0145 and 0245 hours on 4 March 2004 an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft flew in a north-easterly direction over the sea off Sidon at a distance of 10

miles from the coast and circled over Beirut International Airport, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

Between 1645 and 1710 hours on the same day two Israeli helicopters overflew the occupied Shab`a Farms area.

Violations of territorial waters

At 0914 hours on 1 February 2004, in the open sea off Ra's Naqurah, an Israeli military boat fired a number of rounds in the direction of the said waters.

Between 1340 hours and 1355 hours on 3 February 2004 an Israeli military boat fired a number of medium-weapons rounds in the open sea off Ra's Naqurah. It then returned between 2005 and 2205 hours and fired three flare bombs and a number of medium-weapons rounds in the direction of the said waters.

Between 0735 hours and 1200 hours on 4 February 2004 an Israeli military boat fired a number of medium-weapons rounds in the open sea off Ra's Naqurah. It then returned and, between 1630 and 1920 hours, fired a number of rounds in the direction of the said waters.

Between 1805 hours and 2020 hours on 7 February 2004, in the open sea off Ra's Naqurah, an Israeli military boat fired two flare bombs over the said waters.

Between 0015 hours and 0050 hours on 8 February 2004 an Israeli military boat fired two flare bombs in the open sea off Ra's Naqurah. It then returned and, between 1800 and 2005 hours on the same day, fired a number of medium-weapons rounds and a flare bomb over the said waters.

At 0315 hours on 9 February 2004, in the open sea off Ra's Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military boat fired a number of rounds in the direction of the said waters.

Between 1150 hours and 1245 hours on 10 February 2004, an Israeli enemy military boat fired a number of rounds in the open sea off Ra's Naqurah. It then returned and, at 2209 hours, fired a flare bomb over the said waters.

At 0144 hours on 25 February 2004 three Israeli enemy military boats and two rubber dinghies were seen carrying out maintenance operations on buoys off Ra's Naqurah.

Between 2135 and 2210 hours on the same day, in the open sea off Ra's Naqurah, an Israeli military boat fired a flare bomb and a number of rounds of fire in the direction of the said waters.

At 0340 hours on 26 February 2004, in the open sea off Ra's Naqurah, an Israeli military boat fired a number of medium-weapons rounds in the direction of the said waters.

At 0745 hours on 27 February 2004, an Israeli enemy military boat fired a number of medium-weapons rounds in the open sea off Ra's Naqurah. It then returned and, at 2050 hours, fired a number of medium-weapons rounds in the direction of the said waters.

At 2244 hours on 29 February 2004, in the open sea off Ra's Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military boat fired a flare bomb over the said waters.

At 2105 hours on 1 March 2004, in the open sea off Ra's Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military boat fired a number of medium-weapons rounds in the direction of the said waters.

At 1045 hours on 2 March 2004, an Israeli enemy military boat fired a number of medium-weapons rounds in the open sea off Ra's Naqurah. It then returned and, between 1515 and 1805 hours, fired a flare bomb and a number of rounds of medium-weapons fire in the direction of the said waters.

At 2005 hours on 3 March 2004, an Israeli enemy military boat fired a flare bomb and a number of rounds of medium-weapons fire in the open sea off Ra's Naqurah. It then returned between 1200 and 1310 hours and fired a number of medium-weapons rounds in the direction of the said waters.

Israeli violations and acts of aggression in the field

At 1815 hours on 5 February 2004 Israeli enemy forces, from their positions inside the occupied Shab`a Farms, fired a number of medium-weapons rounds at surrounding areas.

Between 1130 and 1145 hours on 8 February 2004 Israeli enemy forces, from their position opposite the area of Labbunah, fired a number of medium-weapons rounds at the area surrounding the said position.

At 1930 hours on 29 February 2004 Israeli enemy forces, from their position on Ramta hill in the occupied Shab`a Farms, fired a number of medium-weapons rounds towards the area surrounding the said position.

At 1135 hours on 2 March 2004 Israeli enemy forces, from their position on Ramta hill in the occupied Shab`a Farms, fired a number of rounds of light- and medium-weapons fire towards the area surrounding the said position.

These grave violations are part of a continuous series of provocative Israeli violations of Lebanon's territorial waters, airspace and land in contravention of the principles of international law and the resolutions of international legitimacy, and the Secretary-General of the United Nations has repeatedly called for a halt to them.

In view of these violations and the stepping-up of Israeli threats to Lebanon and the safety of its territory and its citizens, Lebanon calls upon the Security Council to deter Israel from such violations and threats, which place international peace and security in jeopardy. Israel must assume full responsibility for their repercussions and consequences of such acts.

In drawing your attention to the gravity and possible consequences of such acts of aggression, I request to have this letter of complaint circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 37, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Sami **Kronfol**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Between 0305 and 0830 hours on 3 February 2004 an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft flew eastward over the sea off Sidon until it reached Damur, then circled between Damur and Sidon. It then headed for Khaldah, Beirut, Jounieh and Byblos (Jubayl), reaching Batrun, whereupon it proceeded in an easterly direction, then circled between the Ihdin and Bsharre areas and subsequently between Shikka and Tripoli, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

During various intervals between 1135 and 1400 hours on 4 February 2004 two Israeli helicopters overflew the occupied Shab`a Farms.

Between 1145 and 1330 hours on 8 February 2004 Israeli military aircraft overflew areas in the South, Kurah, Batrun, and Bsharre at very high altitude, breaking the sound barrier. They circled over the South and Shikka and were met with fire from ground anti-aircraft batteries belonging to the army and elements of the resistance.

Between 1155 and 1210 hours on the same day, four Israeli military aircraft overflew Lebanon, two over the occupied Shab`a Farms, heading north towards the Hirmil area, and the other two over the sea off Jounieh at a distance of 10 miles

* Reissued for technical reasons.

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from the coast, proceeding east as far as Hirmil, then north, all four thus violating Lebanese airspace.

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Between 2210 and 2300 hours on the same day, two Israeli military aircraft overflew the sea off Jounieh at a distance of 10 miles from the coast, proceeded towards Jounieh and circled over the Mount Lebanon range, Jounieh and Byblos and 10 miles out over the sea, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

Between 2212 and 2300 hours on the same day an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft flew in an easterly direction over the sea off Jounieh, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

Between 1215 and 1245 hours on 9 February 2004, Israeli military aircraft overflew the occupied Shab`a Farms area at medium altitude, then returned and overflew the same area between 1500 and 1510 hours.

Between 1800 and 1820 hours on the same day two Israeli enemy helicopters overflew the occupied Shab`a Farms, then returned between 1820 and 1850 hours, flying off the coast of the Naqurah area, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

Between 1125 and 1140 hours on 10 February 2004, Israeli military aircraft overflew the occupied Shab`a Farms area at very high altitude, then returned and overflew the same area between 1545 and 1700.

Between 1715 and 1730 hours on 26 February 2004 two Israeli helicopters overflew the occupied Shab`a Farms.

Between 1120 and 1405 hours on 29 February 2004 an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft overflew the sea off Tyre at a distance of 12 miles from the coast, heading towards Tyre, and circled over the cities of Sidon and Tyre at an altitude of 28,000 feet, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

Between 1555 and 2150 hours on the same day an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft flew over the sea west of the city of Sidon in the direction of the coast at a distance of 12 miles, then headed towards Dahr al-Baydar and Zahle and circled between Zahle and Anjar, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

Between 1520 and 1755 hours on 1 March 2004 an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft flew over the sea west of the city of Sidon in the direction of Khaldah, circled over the sea off Khaldah at a distance of two miles from the coast, proceeded towards the areas of Hazimiyah, Khaldah, Na`imah and Ra's Beirut and circled over them, thus violating Lebanese airspace. Between 1815 and 1835 hours, military aircraft belonging to the Israeli enemy overflew the occupied Shab`a Farms at very high altitude.

Between 2015 and 2040 hours on the same day an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft flew north over the sea opposite the Zahrani region at a distance of 11 miles from the coast, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

At 2345 hours on the same day an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft, flying at low altitude, circled over the Republic Palace and the Ministry of Defence, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

At 0850 hours on 1 March 2004, Israeli military aircraft overflew the precinct of the `Alma al-Sha`b control post at medium altitude.

At 0920 hours enemy aircraft flew at medium altitude over the precinct of the Bint Jubayl detachment.

At 1830 hours Israeli military aircraft overflew the precinct of the `Alma al-Sha`b control post at medium altitude and the occupied Shab`a Farms at high altitude.

At 2145 hours on the same day the said aircraft overflew the Bint Jubayl area at medium altitude.

At 0710 hours on 2 March 2004, Israeli enemy military aircraft overflew the precinct of the `Alma al-Sha`b control post at medium altitude.

At 0950 hours Israeli helicopter aircraft flew over the border with occupied Palestine opposite the precinct of the Bint Jubayl detachment.

At 1350 hours on the same day, sounds of explosions, the cause and nature of which are unknown, were heard inside the occupied Shab`a Farms.

At 1805 hours Israeli enemy forces fired a number of flare bombs by means of artillery shells from their positions in the vicinity of Birkat Rishah in the direction of Ra's Naqurah — over the sea.

At 1830 hours on the same day Israeli helicopter aircraft overflew the border with occupied Palestine and also overflew the area of Birkat Rishah and Yarin along the border line.

At 1910 hours on the same day Israeli military aircraft overflew the Bint Jubayl area at medium altitude.

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Between 0145 and 0245 hours on 4 March 2004 an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft flew in a north-easterly direction over the sea off Sidon at a distance of 10 miles from the coast and circled over Beirut International Airport, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

Between 1645 and 1710 hours on the same day two Israeli helicopters overflew the occupied Shab`a Farms area.

Violations of territorial waters

At 0914 hours on 1 February 2004, in the open sea off Ra's Naqurah, an Israeli military boat fired a number of rounds in the direction of the said waters.

Between 1340 hours and 1355 hours on 3 February 2004 an Israeli military boat fired a number of medium-weapons rounds in the open sea off Ra's Naqurah. It then returned between 2005 and 2205 hours and fired three flare bombs and a number of medium-weapons rounds in the direction of the said waters.

Between 0735 hours and 1200 hours on 4 February 2004 an Israeli military boat fired a number of medium-weapons rounds in the open sea off Ra's Naqurah. It then returned and, between 1630 and 1920 hours, fired a number of rounds in the direction of the said waters.

Between 1805 hours and 2020 hours on 7 February 2004, in the open sea off Ra's Naqurah, an Israeli military boat fired two flare bombs over the said waters.

Between 0015 hours and 0050 hours on 8 February 2004 an Israeli military boat fired two flare bombs in the open sea off Ra's Naqurah. It then returned and, between 1800 and 2005 hours on the same day, fired a number of medium-weapons rounds and a flare bomb over the said waters.

At 0315 hours on 9 February 2004, in the open sea off Ra's Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military boat fired a number of rounds in the direction of the said waters.

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At 0144 hours on 25 February 2004 three Israeli enemy military boats and two rubber dinghies were seen carrying out maintenance operations on buoys off Ra's Naqurah.

Between 2135 and 2210 hours on the same day, in the open sea off Ra's Naqurah, an Israeli military boat fired a flare bomb and a number of rounds of fire in the direction of the said waters.

At 0340 hours on 26 February 2004, in the open sea off Ra's Naqurah, an Israeli military boat fired a number of medium-weapons rounds in the direction of the said waters.

At 0745 hours on 27 February 2004, an Israeli enemy military boat fired a number of medium-weapons rounds in the open sea off Ra's Naqurah. It then returned and, at 2050 hours, fired a number of medium-weapons rounds in the direction of the said waters.

At 2244 hours on 29 February 2004, in the open sea off Ra's Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military boat fired a flare bomb over the said waters.

At 2105 hours on 1 March 2004, in the open sea off Ra's Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military boat fired a number of medium-weapons rounds in the direction of the said waters.

At 1045 hours on 2 March 2004, an Israeli enemy military boat fired a number of medium-weapons rounds in the open sea off Ra's Naqurah. It then returned and, between 1515 and 1805 hours, fired a flare bomb and a number of rounds of medium-weapons fire in the direction of the said waters.

At 2005 hours on 3 March 2004, an Israeli enemy military boat fired a flare bomb and a number of rounds of medium-weapons fire in the open sea off Ra's Naqurah. It then returned between 1200 and 1310 hours and fired a number of medium-weapons rounds in the direction of the said waters.

Israeli violations and acts of aggression in the field

At 1815 hours on 5 February 2004 Israeli enemy forces, from their positions inside the occupied Shab`a Farms, fired a number of medium-weapons rounds at surrounding areas.

Between 1130 and 1145 hours on 8 February 2004 Israeli enemy forces, from their position opposite the area of Labbunah, fired a number of medium-weapons rounds at the area surrounding the said position.

At 1930 hours on 29 February 2004 Israeli enemy forces, from their position on Ramta hill in the occupied Shab`a Farms, fired a number of medium-weapons rounds towards the area surrounding the said position.

At 1135 hours on 2 March 2004 Israeli enemy forces, from their position on Ramta hill in the occupied Shab`a Farms, fired a number of rounds of light- and medium-weapons fire towards the area surrounding the said position.

These grave violations are part of a continuous series of provocative Israeli violations of Lebanon's territorial waters, airspace and land in contravention of the principles of international law and the resolutions of international legitimacy, and the Secretary-General of the United Nations has repeatedly called for a halt to them.

In view of these violations and the stepping-up of Israeli threats to Lebanon and the safety of its territory and its citizens, Lebanon calls upon the Security Council to deter Israel from such violations and threats, which place international peace and security in jeopardy. Israel must assume full responsibility for the repercussions and consequences of such acts.

In drawing your attention to the gravity and possible consequences of such acts of aggression, I request to have this letter of complaint circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 37, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Sami **Kronfol**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/58/739–S/2004/218

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Security Council

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General Assembly
Fifty-eighth session
Agenda item 30
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Fifty-ninth year

Letter dated 16 March 2004 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government and further to the letter dated 8 December 2003, addressed to you by Andreas D. Mavroyiannis, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Cyprus to the United Nations, I have the honour to draw your attention to new violations of the flight information region (FIR) of Nicosia and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by military aircraft of the Turkish Air Force, recorded on 8, 13, 15, 16, 23, and 30 December 2003, on 7, 10, 14, 16, 21, 22, 25, 27 and 28 January, on 6, 11, 12, 17, 18, 21, 22, 25 and 27 February, and on 3, 7, 10 and 12 March 2004, as follows:

On 8 December 2003, two F-16 Turkish military aircraft flying from the FIR of Ankara in one formation twice entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating the international air traffic regulations, before exiting in a reverse direction.

On 13 December 2003, one Gulfstream Turkish military aircraft entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating the international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the occupied area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko, from where it departed on the same day, in a reverse direction.

On 15 December 2003, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating the international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the occupied area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko, where it remained.

On the same day, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating the international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the occupied area of Apostolos Andreas, before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 16 December 2003, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft took off from the illegal airport of Lefkoniko, violating the international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the occupied area of Mesaoria, before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara.

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On 23 December 2003, one Cougar Turkish military aircraft took off from the illegal airport of Lefkoniko, violating the international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the occupied area of Mesaoria, before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 30 December 2003, one C-160 Turkish military aircraft took off from the illegal airport of Lefkoniko, violating the international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the occupied area of Mesaoria, before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara.

On the same day, one C-160 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating the international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the occupied area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko, where it remained.

On 7 January 2004, one CN-235 and one Turkish military aircraft of unknown type entered the Nicosia FIR, violating the international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the occupied area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko, from where they departed on the same day, in a reverse direction.

On 10 January 2004, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating the international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the occupied area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko, from where it departed on the same day, in a reverse direction.

On 14 January 2004, four F-16 Turkish military aircraft coming from a westerly direction entered the Nicosia FIR in two formations, violating the international air traffic regulations, before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 16 January 2004, two F-16 Turkish military aircraft coming from the FIR of Ankara in one formation entered the Nicosia FIR, violating the international air traffic regulations, before exiting in a westerly direction.

On 21 January 2004, one C-130 Turkish military aircraft, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating the international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the occupied area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko, from where it departed on the same day in a reverse direction.

On 22 January 2004, two F-16 Turkish military aircraft coming from the FIR of Ankara in one formation entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating the international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, before exiting in a reverse direction.

On 25 January 2004, one C-235 Turkish military aircraft coming from the FIR of Ankara entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating the international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the occupied area of Apostolos Andreas, before exiting in a south-easterly direction.

On 27 January 2004, two F-16 Turkish military aircraft coming from the FIR of Ankara in one formation entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating the international air traffic regulations, before exiting in a reverse direction.

On the same day, two F-16 Turkish military aircraft coming from the FIR of Ankara in one formation entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating the international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the occupied area of Karpasia, before exiting in a reverse direction.

On 28 January 2004, one C-160 and one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating the international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, as follows:

(a) The CN-160 coming from the FIR of Ankara entered the FIR of Nicosia, flying over the occupied area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko, from where it exited on the same day in a reverse direction.

(b) The CN-235 coming from a south-easterly direction entered the FIR of Nicosia, flying over the occupied area of Apostolos Andreas, before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 6 February 2004, one Turkish military aircraft of unknown type entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating the international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the occupied area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko and later at the illegal airport of Krini, where it remained.

On the same day, one Turkish military aircraft of unknown type coming from the illegal airport of Krini (where it had previously landed in the morning hours), violating the international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, landed at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko, from where it took off, flying over the occupied area of Mesaoria, before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 11 February 2004, one C-130 and one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft coming from the FIR of Ankara entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating the international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the occupied area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko, from where they took off on the same day, flying in a reverse direction.

On 12 February 2004, two F-4 Turkish military aircraft coming from the FIR of Ankara in one formation entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating the international air traffic regulations, before exiting in a reverse direction.

On 17 February 2004, two F-4 Turkish military aircraft coming from the FIR of Ankara in one formation entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating the international air traffic regulations, before departing in a reverse direction.

On 18 February 2004, one C-160 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating the international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the occupied area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko, from where it took off on the same day, in a reverse direction.

On 21 February 2004, one Cougar Turkish military aircraft took off from the illegal airport of Krini, violating the international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the occupied area of Mesaoria, before landing at the same airport.

On 22 February 2004, one Cougar Turkish military aircraft took off from the illegal airport of Krini, violating the international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the occupied area of Mesaoria, before landing at the same airport.

On 25 February 2004, one C-130 Turkish military aircraft entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating the international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the occupied area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko, from where it took off on the same day, before departing in a reverse direction.

On 27 February 2004, one C-650 Turkish military aircraft coming from the FIR of Ankara entered the Nicosia FIR, violating the international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the occupied area of Apostolos Andreas, before exiting in an easterly direction, from where it returned, and departed in a reverse direction.

On 3 March 2004, one C-130 Turkish military aircraft entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating the international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the occupied area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko, from where it took off on the same day, and departed in a reverse direction.

On 7 March 2004, two formations of six F-16 Turkish military aircraft, one C-130, one C-160 and one CN-235 coming from the FIR of Ankara entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating the international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, as follows:

(a) The two formations of F-16 Turkish military aircraft entered the FIR of Nicosia flying over the occupied area of Cape Apostolos Andreas, violating the international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, before exiting in an easterly direction.

(b) The C-130 and C-160 Turkish military aircraft coming from the FIR of Ankara entered the FIR of Nicosia, flying over the occupied area of Apostolos Andreas, violating the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, from where they returned on the same day in a reverse direction.

(c) The CN-235 Turkish military aircraft patrolled over the shore of the occupied area of Cape Apostolos Andreas in a search and rescue mission, violating the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 10 March 2004, one C-130 Turkish military aircraft entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating the international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the occupied area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko, from where it departed on the same day, in a reverse direction.

On 12 March 2004, two formations of a total of eight F-16 , one C-160, one C-130 and one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating the international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, as follows:

(a) The C-160 and C-130 entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating the national airspace of Cyprus, flying over the occupied área of Cape Apostolos Andreas, exiting in a south-easterly direction, from where they returned on the same day, in a reverse direction. The C-130 also flew over the occupied area of Cape Greco.

(b) The CN-235 coming from the FIR of Ankara entered the FIR of Nicosia and patrolled over the shore of the occupied area of Cape Apostolos Andreas in a search and rescue mission, violating the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara.

(c) The two formations of F-16 entered the FIR of Nicosia from a south-easterly direction, flying over the occupied area of Cape Apostolos Andreas, violating the international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara.

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, I strongly protest against all the above-mentioned violations of the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, which are contrary to international law, as well as to Security Council resolutions on Cyprus. We sincerely hope that the Government of Turkey will respect the sovereignty of the Republic of Cyprus and will refrain from further violations. We also hope that the Government of Turkey will change its negative stance and contribute substantively to the efforts for a just and functional solution to the Cyprus problem on the basis of United Nations resolutions.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 30, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Andreas **Hadjichrysanthou**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.